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Crop Production

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release:

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF APRIL 1, 1957

Winter wheat production is estimated at 669 million bushels or 9 percent less than last year and 22 percent less than average.

Corn stocks on farms estimated at 1,6 billion bushels are 8 percent larger than a year earlier and 22 percent above average for April 1.

Wheat stocks on farms at nearly 166 million bushels (lowest for April 1 since 1947) are 23 percent smaller than last year and 26 percent below average.

Oats stocks on farms are estimated at 410 million bushels (smallest for April 1 since 1948), 28 percent less than a year earlier and 17 percent smaller than average.

Barley farm stocks at 104 million bushels are nearly 11 percent smaller than on April 1, 1956 but 29 percent larger than average.

Rye stocks on farms are estimated at 4-1/2 million bushels, almost 59 percent smaller than on the same date last year but 10 percent larger than average.

Flaxseed stocks on farms totaled slightly over 17 million bushels - the largest April 1 stocks since at least 1948 - more than double a year earlier and 83 percent above average.

Soybean farm stocks estimated at 116 million bushels are the largest April 1 stocks on record -- almost double the stocks last year and well over twice the average stocks.

Milk Production: Nearly 11 billion pounds produced in March, exceeding March 1956 by 1 percent and average by 12 percent.

Year	WINTER WHEAT			RYE	PASTURE
	Percent 1/	Yield per	Production	CONDITION	CONDITION
	not harvested:	seeded acre:	(1,000	APRIL 1	APRIL 1
	for grain	(bushels)	bushels)	(percent)	(percent)
Average 1946-55	14.8	15.9	862,471	86	81
1956	19.9	16.5	734,995	82	73
1957	<u>2/</u> 17.1	<u>2/</u> 18.2	<u>2/</u> 669,080	84	76

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

Crop	Average 1946-55		1956		1957	
	Percent:	1,000	Percent:	1,000	Percent:	1,000
	3/	bushels	3/	bushels	3/	bushels
Corn for grain	47.0	1,319,022	51.8	1,494,102	52.4	1,615,149
Wheat	19.4	222,782	23.2	216,741	16.6	165,959
Oats	37.3	495,852	37.7	567,357	35.6	410,427
Barley	28.7	80,414	29.0	116,489	27.9	104,052
Rye	18.8	4,131	37.8	10,976	21.1	4,541
Flaxseed	<u>4/</u> 24.2	<u>4/</u> 9,455	19.1	7,871	35.6	17,332
Soybeans	19.4	50,730	16.2	60,334	25.5	116,323
Sorghum grain	---	---	---	---	13.1	26,939

1/ Percent of seeded acreage.

2/ Indicated April 1, 1957.

3/ Percent of previous year's crop.

4/ Short-time average.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1954	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1954	1955	1956
	1,000 boxes	1,000 box	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges and Tangerines....	118,597	135,725	137,415	138,925
Grapefruit.....	48,263	42,190	45,280	42,600
Lemons.....	13,146	14,000	12,600	14,000

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

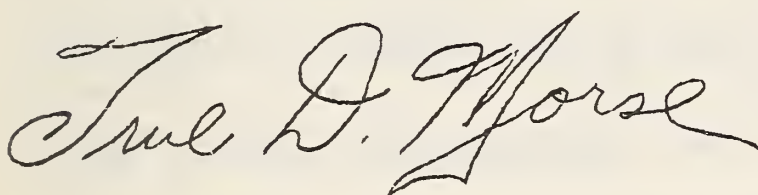
Seasonal group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Av.	Ind.	1956	Av.	Ind.	1957	Av.	Ind.	1957
	1949-55	1956		1949-55	1956		1949-55	1956	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	22.6	33.8	44.0	156.6	155.6	146.5	3,554	5,260	6,445
E. Spring	23.7	26.1	32.0	131.4	154.1	134.8	3,110	4,022	4,314
L. Spring	201.7	165.9	173.9	133.8	146.7	May 10	26,853	24,330	May 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1956	1957	Average	1956	1957
	1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55	1956	1957
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
February.....	8,284	9,657	9,464	5,028	5,153	5,022
March.....	9,799	10,888	10,961	6,081	5,776	5,902
Jan. -Mar. Incl.	26,529	30,148	30,122	16,033	16,096	16,293

APPROVED:

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1957

Prospects for crop growth made important gains in March, especially in Great Plains drought areas. Dry fields were livened by the long hoped for rains and snow. Irrigation prospects in the central West also were brightened by heavy snowfalls in the Rockies. Freeze damage to fruits and vegetables was generally light during the month in important producing sections. Plantings of some spring crops were delayed by storms or wet soils in many early sections but may still be made to advantage.

Winter wheat has been rewarded for its dogged endurance in many Great Plains fields by March and early April soaking rains or snows. This long awaited moisture came too late for some dead or blown-out seedings; however, general gains in growth and outcome are expected. The crop in the Pacific Northwest as well as in California has made a fine start. Wheat condition from Missouri eastward is generally good despite lack of vigor in stands which had a poor fall start or were damaged by heaving during recent weeks. The April 1 forecast of 669 million bushels is an increase of about 7 percent since December 1, but despite this gain would be the smallest winter wheat crop since 1951. The present prospective yield on this year's reduced seeded acreage has been exceeded in only one year.

The combined farm stocks of corn, oats and barley on April 1 were almost 1 percent larger than on the same date last year. Stocks of corn were second largest of record for the date, being exceeded only in 1949.

Disappearance since the first of the year has been at a near normal rate in most areas. Oats farm stocks were smallest on April 1 since 1954 even though seedings have been somewhat slow and disappearance since January 1 extremely small. Barley stocks on farms were about a tenth smaller than April 1 last year although larger in Minnesota, Washington and Oregon. Sorghum grain stocks of 27 million bushels on farms on April 1 also figure in feed grain farm stocks totals.

Wheat stocks on farms April 1 were about a fourth less than a year earlier. Rye in farm storage was only about 41 percent of last year. Farm stocks of both soybeans and flaxseed on April 1 were highest of record for the date. Soybean disappearance since January 1 has lagged behind last year's rapid rate and remaining stocks on farms are nearly double those of a year ago.

Forage prospects have brightened greatly as March and early April rain or snows soaked soils and built moisture reserves. Warm weather is needed to bring fast growth. The April 1 pasture condition of 76 percent of normal is still below average for the date although highest since 1953. Many reporters in Great Plains States and parts of Iowa and Missouri are not optimistic about fields overgrazed last year and are waiting for grass itself to indicate when the drought is really licked. There has been marked improvement in new grazing in the eastern half of Texas and Oklahoma and moisture is available for a good start for grass in most range areas except west Texas and westward. Pacific Coast States have much better pastures than a year ago. Hay growth has been slowed by cool weather over much of the country but has increasingly good prospects. Alfalfa first cuttings were early, however, in California and Arizona with more new crop hay baled and sold there than usual during March. Most farmers other than in drought localities have had plenty of hay or other stored forage to outlast the winter.

March weather surprises important to crops, in addition to the blizzards in the Great Plains, included tornadoes in parts of the South and recurring and sometimes torrential rains in many South Central and Southeastern sections. First cool, then almost balmy periods jostled each other in some North Central States while rain or snow in varying amounts added to soil moisture. This upped farmers' optimism for crops still to be planted. The Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan got less winter and less moisture than States to the southward in relation to normal expectation. Also, much good weather favored other Northern and Northeastern States. North Pacific States had heavy rains. In California, however, rains although timely were light and failed to diminish concern over water shortage which has been common over much of the Southwest.

Death loss of livestock trapped in the blizzard of March 22-25 in western Kansas, southeast Colorado, northwest Oklahoma, the Texas Panhandle and northeast New Mexico although notable and locally serious in some instances was probably less damaging than the heavy shrinkage of large numbers of livestock caused by lack of feeding during the storm. Periods of mild weather during the month, pasture improvement in early sections and heavy feeding rates generally favored livestock gains and production throughout the Nation.

Farm work progress, geared to the weather, was near normal to early in such widely separated localities as California, North Dakota and much of the East North Central and Northeastern States. But spring plantings have been delayed and may finish late in many other sections as a result of either the early drought, March and early April snows, or heavy and frequent rains. Field work has been slow generally from mid-Texas eastward to the Atlantic and southward from the Ohio Valley. North Dakota and some other Northern sections missed the March storms; early spring seeding in the Red River Valley was the April 1 prospect. More March oats were seeded in Ohio than in recent years. Pennsylvania, New York and southern New England also seemed on the edge of early spring. Missouri oats were mostly seeded by April 1 except in the soaked southeast corner. Kansas oats were about four-fifths seeded by April 1 compared with near completion in some recent years; Illinois was nearly one-third done and in Iowa most farmers were getting impatient to start. Corn planting in Southern States was hindered by wet soils. In Texas, only a few fields as far North as the Red River were up by April 1. A real planting rush may be expected to follow the arrival of a good stretch of open, drying weather.

Peach prospects on April 1 in Southern States were best for the date in 4 years. Condition reports for major producing States of South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina and Arkansas are well above average and appear promising indeed compared with last year's crop and the almost total 1955 failure caused by a late March freeze.

Citrus crops enjoyed generally favorable March conditions in Florida both for the new crop and the sizing and harvest of 1956-57 season fruit. California citrus in some locations weathered some stiff winds and some minor cold loss but made some offsetting gains in sizing as a result of timely rains. Texas citrus profited from heavy March rainfall which should aid tree recovery from previous drought effects and help hold newly set fruit.

Production of early and mid-spring vegetables this year is expected to be 10 percent less than in 1956 although well above average. Smaller crops of tomatoes, onions and sweet corn account for most of the reduction from last year, but lighter production is also expected for broccoli, cabbage and green peas. More lettuce, cauliflower, asparagus, cucumbers and snap beans are expected during this early period than last year.

March milk production of nearly 11 billion pounds edged above the previous record for the month set last year. The April 1 production per cow average of 20.4 pounds was also highest for the date with increases over a year ago reported for all regions except North Atlantic States. About 75 percent of all cows in reporters' herds were being milked -- a larger than average proportion although only slightly more than a year ago.

Egg production in March was 2 percent more than in March last year. The 5,902 million eggs laid represented an average of 18.6 per layer or slightly more than in March 1956. The average number of layers in flocks during the month was about the same as last year.

WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat conditions on April 1 indicated a crop of 669 million bushels. This would be 9 percent smaller than the 1956 crop of 735 million bushels, 22 percent less than average but 44 million bushels above the December 1 forecast. Increases from prospects as of December 1 have been general throughout the country except in central and northern Plains States. Improved prospects in Washington, Colorado, Montana, Texas, Oklahoma, Indiana and Illinois account for most of the increase in indicated production.

The indicated yield at 18.2 bushels per seeded acre is the same as 1947 which is the second highest of record and compares with 16.5 in 1956 and the average of 15.9 bushels. The current estimate is based on an appraisal of the April 1 condition of wheat as reported by individual growers and on soil moisture reserves and other factors affecting production. The current estimate of production assumes normal weather and effects of insects and disease for the remainder of the crop season.

In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from April 1 to harvest has been 95 million bushels. Some years have been above and others below. The maximum change was in 1953 when final production exceeded the April 1 forecast by 171 million bushels. The minimum change was in 1956 when the harvest was 19 million bushels more than the April 1 forecast.

Total abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is indicated at 6.3 million acres, 17.1 percent of the total acreage seeded for all purposes last fall and winter. This is slightly less than the percent indicated last December. Of the 6.3 million-acre total, 4.5 million acres are in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. For the United States last year, 8.9 million acres or 19.9 percent of the total acreage seeded was lost or diverted.

In the important wheat States in the central and southern Plains area, wheat prospects improved on the acreage remaining for harvest as intermittent rains and snows covered most areas of the hard winter wheat belt. Moisture conditions on April 1 were the best in several years. However, abandonment will be heavy in the Panhandle area of Oklahoma and Texas, southeast Colorado and western Kansas, as moisture came too late to save much of the seeded acreage.

In Kansas, heaviest loss of acreage has occurred in the western half of the State where continued dry weather through February and extremely high winds about mid-March resulted in heavy acreage losses. Early spring precipitation in the form of rain and snow greatly improved soil moisture conditions throughout the State. Spring rains caused some sprouting of wheat drilled in dry soil the previous fall but wheat germinating this late is not expected to yield well.

In Oklahoma and Texas, the critical drought condition that existed in the Panhandle area was relieved by generous rainfall during late winter and early spring. Fields with stands showed marked improvement as warmer temperatures and adequate moisture promoted rapid growth. This area generally has sufficient moisture to maintain plant growth for some time but will need additional moisture to produce a favorable yield. Central and eastern areas of Oklahoma have ample moisture with most fields showing an abundant growth.

Winter wheat prospects in Nebraska remained about the same as December 1, as winter months brought only limited moisture and the absence of snow cover-

encouraged damage by high winds. Moisture fell during late March, continuing into early April. A significant acreage emerged late and showed only limited growth by April 1.

In Colorado, drought conditions at seeding time persisted until late winter with much acreage not surviving the winter and early spring ravages of drought and excessive winds. Wheat that survived is mostly well rooted and should be benefited by moisture that fell during late March and early April. East central and southeastern areas of the State have only a relatively small percentage of their seeded acreage remaining for harvest. In New Mexico, only a small percentage of the acreage seeded last fall remains for harvest with most of the remaining acreage on irrigated land.

The Pacific Northwest reports wheat in excellent condition with winter losses expected to be moderate. Some fields show thin stands due to late fall seeding but moisture is plentiful and the arrival of warmer weather should bring on rapid growth.

The Atlantic States and the South Central States east of Oklahoma and Texas generally report production increases over December 1. The crop was seeded under favorable conditions with adequate winter moisture to provide excellent early spring yield prospects. Winter losses are reported to be minor with plant growth on April 1 ranging from normal in North Atlantic areas to well advanced in Southeastern and South Central areas.

North Central States show a rather wide range of conditions with the more northerly States experiencing rather poor conditions. A considerable acreage was "dusted-in" last fall and received moisture too late to promote normal plant growth prior to the dormant period. The area has adequate spring moisture, and warm weather is expected to stimulate rapid plant growth.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of wheat on April 1 are estimated at 165,959,000 bushels, 23 percent smaller than a year earlier and about 26 percent below average. Slightly less than half of the farm stored wheat was under government loan on April 1 compared with two-thirds a year earlier.

April 1 stocks were smaller than a year earlier in all regions except the South Central and South Atlantic. Over four-fifths of the farm-stored wheat in the United States on April 1 was in five States; North Dakota farmers with 55 million bushels held one-third of the U.S. total; Montana with 33 million made up one-fifth of the total while Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota held about one-fourth of the total.

Disappearance of 126,845,000 bushels from farms during the January-March quarter of 1957 compares with 101,993,000 bushels in the comparable period of 1956 and the average of 145,562,000 bushels. Since July 1, 1956 the disappearance from farms has totaled 898 million bushels compared with a disappearance of 759 million bushels during the same period a year earlier.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of corn on farms April 1 are estimated at 1,615 million bushels--8 percent above April 1 a year earlier, 22 percent above average and an April 1 high except for 1949. Corn on farms April 1 includes 464 million bushels under CCC farm loan and purchase agreement.

Stocks on farms in the Corn Belt region totaled 1,382 million bushels, 10 percent above April 1, 1956. All States in the area show higher farm holdings than April 1, 1956 except Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Stocks in Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri were much above a year earlier following the excellent 1956 crop. Holdings were well above April a year ago in the Atlantic and Western regions but lower in the South Central region where the 1956 crop in most States was sharply under the previous year.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the January-March quarter was 716 million bushels compared with 721 million bushels the same quarter a year earlier and the average of 745 million. Disappearance for the quarter was above 1956 in the Corn Belt and Atlantic regions but below in the South Central and Western regions.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: The estimated 410 million bushels of oats on farms April 1 are 28 percent less than the 567 million bushels on farms a year earlier and 17 percent below average. Current farm stocks are the smallest for the date since 1948 and reflect the sharply lower 1956 production of oats compared with the near record 1955 crop and average production. Approximately 6 percent of the April 1 stocks on farms was under CCC loan or purchase agreements.

Farm stocks were greater than April 1, 1956 and average for the date in the South Atlantic States and moderately below last year and average in the North Atlantic, South Central, and Western States. The North Central States, with 86 percent of the total farm stocks, or 354 million bushels, were 30 and 19 percent respectively below a year earlier and average.

Disappearance of oats from farms, January through March, totaled 286 million bushels--24 percent below last year and 15 percent below average.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Record soybean stocks on farms April 1 totaled 116 million bushels. This is nearly double the quantity on farms a year earlier and exceeds by 3 million the previous record stocks of April 1, 1955. The 1946-55 average for the date is 51 million bushels.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 53 million bushels. Last year for the same period, disappearance was unusually heavy--considering available supplies--amounting to 56 million bushels. Although movement from farms for the past quarter was nearly as large as a year earlier, it was relatively light considering the large stocks on hand January 1. Prices of soybeans have not made their usual seasonal advance, due to large supplies, and farmers are holding considerable quantities, with the amount under loan the highest of record. Relatively few soybeans under loan have been redeemed since farm prices have averaged near the loan rate.

Farm stocks as usual are concentrated largely in the heavy producing North Central States with 107 million bushels in that area alone. Stocks on farms appear ample in all States to meet the usual seeding requirements.

RYE: The condition of rye, reported at 84 percent of normal on April 1, is 2 points above a year ago but 2 points below average. The current condition is 6 points above that reported last December 1 as crop prospects improved in all except 4 of the rye producing States. April 1 condition in the North Central States averaged below a year ago, as important producing States from North Dakota through Michigan experienced unfavorable seeding and growing conditions last fall. However, this decline was more than offset by improved conditions in all other regions except the West which was unchanged.

In Western Corn Belt and Plains States, where much of the acreage for grain is located, winter conditions were generally severe. Although much of the fall sown grains received sufficient winter snow cover, soil moisture was inadequate. However, recent rains and snows have been beneficial and have improved prospects. Acreage seeded to rye last fall, estimated at 4.4 million acres, was 3 percent less than a year earlier but one-fifth above average.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of rye on April 1 are estimated at 4,541,000 bushels. This is about 59 percent less than the 10,976,000 bushels on farms a year earlier, slightly larger than the 10-year average, but the smallest since 1953. Disappearance of rye from farms during the January-March quarter was larger than for any comparable quarter since 1952. About 68 percent of the U. S. total rye stocks on farms April 1 were held in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: As of April 1, farm storages held an estimated 104 million bushels of barley--11 percent under the 116.5 million bushels on farms April 1, 1956, but 29 percent above the 80.4 million bushel average. On March 15, approximately 51 percent of the April 1 farm stocks was under CCC loan or purchase agreement. This compares with 64 percent a year earlier. Current farm stocks are greater than a year ago in Minnesota, Washington and Oregon, but smaller in North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, California, and most other States.

Disappearance of barley from farm storage since January 1 was 55.5 million bushels and compares with the January-March 1956 disappearance of 75.1 million bushels and the average of 44.9 million for the quarter.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms April 1 are estimated at 17.3 million bushels. This is more than double the quantity held on farms a year earlier, nearly twice the average stocks and the largest farm stocks of record for the date. Most of these stocks - nearly 99 percent - were held by farmers in the Dakotas and Minnesota, with nearly three-fourths of the total stocks stored on North Dakota farms. Records indicate that about one-half of the farm stocks were under government loan.

Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 4.6 million bushels, the second largest movement from farms during the 10 years of record but only about one-half the amount moved during the same period last year.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms April 1, 1957 are estimated at 27 million bushels.

No comparable data are available for April 1 in past years. Sorghum grain under C.C.C. farm loan or purchase agreement on March 15 represented about 17 percent of the April 1 stocks on farms. Stocks on farms in important producing States on April 1 were 10.6 million bushels in Texas, 5.6 million in Kansas and 3.2 million in Nebraska. Disappearance of sorghum grains from farms during the January - March quarter was 31.7 million bushels.

CITRUS: The 1956-57 orange crop (including tangerines) is estimated at 139 million boxes, 1 percent above the 137 million boxes for the 1955-56 season and 17 percent more than the 10-year average of 119 million boxes. About 61.0 million boxes remained to be picked on April 1, compared with 61.3 million boxes on the same date a year ago. This includes 22.0 million boxes of California Valencias which will be harvested mostly in the coming summer and fall.

Production of Early and Midseason oranges is estimated at 71.0 million boxes, 4 percent above last year and 27 percent above average. Valencia production is placed at 63.2 million boxes, 2 percent less than last year but 9 percent more than average. The Florida tangerine crop, which is practically all harvested, totals 4.8 million boxes, 2 percent above last year and 3 percent more than average.

Grapefruit production at 42.6 million boxes--down 200,000 boxes from the March 1 forecast--is 6 percent less than last year and 12 percent below average. As of April 1, about 9.6 million boxes of grapefruit remained for harvest, compared with 12.7 million boxes on the same date last year.

The April 1 estimate of 1956-57 California lemon production is 14.0 million boxes, the same as a month ago. This is 11 percent above last year and 6 percent above average. Although harvest was in heavy volume in early April, utilization to April 1 ran behind last year. As of that date, 10.3 million boxes remained to be picked compared with 8.9 million boxes for April 1, 1956.

The first forecast for the 1957-58 Florida lime crop is 420,000 boxes, 5 percent more than last year and 61 percent above average.

In Florida, conditions are favorable both for growth of the new (1957-58) citrus crops and for sizing of the 1956-57 fruit remaining for harvest. Lakes are still very low but practically all areas have received rain. Some areas are still in heavy bloom, notably Hardee and Marion counties and the northern section of Lake county. As of April first, 34.0 million boxes of Florida oranges remained for harvest, about the same as the 33.9 million for the same date last year. Utilization by processors to April 1 was well above last season but fresh use has been somewhat smaller this season than last. For Florida grapefruit, about 7.1 million boxes remained to be picked on April 1 compared with 9.6 million on the same date last year.

Harvest of the California Navel crop was more than 90 percent completed in the Central district and nearing 50 percent completion in the Southern district by the end of March. Rains in March were beneficial for size

growth but this was offset to some extent by wind losses and drop of mature fruit on account of delayed harvest. Harvest of the few Valencias in the Desert areas started during March, and harvest of a small volume in the Central district for export was expected during the first week of April. The late rains have aided size growth for Valencias also, but wind losses largely offset this gain. Some frost damage is reported and considerable frost-marked fruit is expected to go to processing outlets from both the Central and Southern districts. However, there was no general freeze damage. Most of the damaged fruit is expected to come from unprotected groves and groves on low ground. As of April 1, about 26.6 million boxes of California oranges (including Valencias for summer and fall harvest) remained to be picked. This compares with 27.2 million boxes for the same date last year.

Cold-weather damage to small lemons during the December-January cold periods was also very spotted and uneven making an over-all evaluation difficult. Reports indicate that possibly 10 to 15 percent of the California crop will be unsuitable for packing and therefore will go to processing plants. The main blooming period for this crop has passed in some early districts but is somewhat later in other districts. Conditions have been generally favorable during the blooming period.

Harvest of California Desert Valley grapefruit was approximately one-third completed by the end of March with about 536,000 boxes left to pick compared with 622,000 for the same date a year ago. Heaviest movement of this crop is expected in May and June. All citrus crops in the Desert Valley areas were in full bloom by the end of March, with conditions reported favorable for the setting of fruit. Development of grapefruit in other California areas has been satisfactory with the late rains aiding in size growth. Harvest of this crop is not expected to begin until most of the Desert Valley's fruit has moved.

In Texas, conditions for citrus continued to improve during March. Rainfall, amounting to several inches in some areas, came at intervals, with all sections receiving good amounts. The small production remaining for harvest during March made some increase in size. Trees are now in exceptionally good condition considering the long period without water. Orange trees appear to be making a faster recovery than grapefruit. A good set of fruit held from the new-crop bloom with oranges holding a heavier set than most grapefruit.

PEACHES: April 1 prospects for peaches in the Southern States are above average and the best for that date since 1953. This year's reported average condition of 78 percent for the 9 Southern States compares with 53 percent for April 1 last year, 2 percent for April 1, 1955, and the 10-year average of 62 percent. All of the 9 States, except Mississippi, report a condition above both last year and average.

In north Georgia, the April 1 reports may not reflect fully the effect of low early morning temperatures for several days the last week of March. However, these temperatures could result in good thinning and not hurt final production. In central and south Georgia, where the winter

was extremely mild, very little freeze damage has been reported. In these areas, and in Alabama, some varieties that need a sustained period of chilling temperatures during dormancy, have been very slow in blooming and leafing out. This is expected to make such crops 10 days to two weeks late. Very favorable conditions are reported for both South Carolina and North Carolina.

Excellent prospects are also reported in Arkansas. There was very little freeze damage during the winter and no loss is expected from the very heavy frost on March 28. Moisture supplies are abundant. Trees were in full bloom about March 8 in the Nashville area and about March 18 in the Clarksville-Iamar and Crowley Ridge areas of that State.

In Mississippi, the relatively poor condition reported reflects damage--largely in the southern districts--from snow and sleet on March 7 and frost on March 27. In Louisiana, the fruit bud set is reported lighter this year than last, but more than adequate for maximum production per tree. Blooming was somewhat staggered this year and a longer than usual harvest season is anticipated. The Louisiana crop is reported about two weeks later than usual. In Oklahoma, most trees were reported in, or nearly in, full bloom the first week of April. In Texas, trees in many parts of the State have suffered badly from drought. This is particularly noticeable in orchards in Wilbarger and Gillespie counties.

POTATOES: The 1957 production of winter potatoes in Florida and California is placed at 6,445,000 hundredweight, 23 percent above last year and 81 percent above average. Practically all of the increase over last year occurred in California where the 1957 production of 3,570,000 hundredweight was 43 percent above 1956. Florida's production of 2,875,000 hundredweight this year is only slightly above the 2,768,000 hundredweight harvested last year. The decline in prospects in Florida from a month ago was due to poorer yields brought about by excessive rainfall during the season. The 1957 yield, at 125 hundredweight, compares with 173 hundredweight per acre harvested from the 1956 crop and the 1949-55 average of 161 hundredweight.

Production of early spring potatoes is forecast at 4,314,000 hundredweight, 7 percent above the 1956 crop and 39 percent above average. The effect of a 23 percent larger acreage for harvest this year over 1956 was minimized by lower yields expected in 1957. The yield per acre of 134.8 hundredweight forecast for 1957 compares with the yield of 154.1 hundredweight harvested from the 1956 acreage. The acreage in the Hastings area of Florida is placed at 26,000 acres, 24 percent above 1956 and 71 percent above average.

In the Hastings area of Florida, unfavorable conditions such as drought, frost and excessive rains, have lowered yield prospects, compared with last year. A light set of tubers and a probable heavy pick-out is expected. However, fields dug to date have produced good sized tubers. Light harvesting operations are in progress with the peak harvest expected around May 1. In the LaCrosse-Brooker section of North Florida, recent growing conditions have been favorable for the crop to overcome much of the set back received from frost in early March. The small acreage in the Balm section is now being harvested. In the

Everglades, fair to good prospects are reported. The yield of the small early spring acreage in Texas is expected to equal 1956.

Acreage for harvest in the late spring States is placed at 173,900 acres, 5 percent above the 165,900 acres harvested in 1956 and 14 percent less than the 7-year average of 201,700 acres. California, which normally produces about one-third of the acreage, reports 67,000 acres in 1957, or 6 percent more than last year and the same percent above the January 1, 1957 intentions. The increase was quite general in all areas of California except the Chino district of San Bernardino county. Growing conditions have been good and the crop appears in excellent condition. Some acreage will be ready for harvest during the third week of April in the Edison district of Kern County. Growers in North Carolina report acreage for harvest at 25,000 acres or 7 percent above 1956. Adverse weather conditions have caused considerable rotting of potato seed and many are replanting. The crop is generally said to be about a month late because of these conditions. In South Carolina, a slight increase in the Charleston area offsets a small decrease in other areas. Weather and soil conditions have been quite favorable for growth. The acreage for harvest in the Baldwin area of Alabama is placed at 17,000 acres or 10 percent above last year. Freezing temperatures prevailing during the first week of March damaged some acreage that had been planted early. Recovery was rapid. At the present time, the crop is in good condition. Some unusually late acreage was planted in 1957. Harvesting of early acreage is expected during the last week of April. The Louisiana acreage is in fine condition and the earliest for several years. Some very early acreage is being harvested for local markets. Heavier movement is expected around mid-April. The slight increase in acreage this year occurred mostly in the Terrebone-Lafourche area. The acreage in Arizona is placed at 5,000 acres or 16 percent above 1956.

PASTURES: The 1957 spring grazing season got off to the best start in the past three years. Pasture feed condition for the country as a whole averaged 76 percent of normal, the highest April 1 condition since 1953. This high condition reflects the favorable topsoil moisture situation that exists over much of the country at the present time. Pasture grazing prior to April 1 was limited except in southeastern and southcentral regions where considerable feed has been available from pastures. The drought situation that existed over much of the central and southern Great Plains during 1956 has been eased by recent precipitation and pasture feed prospects have improved considerably.

In most of the southern States east of the Great Plains, pastures grew well during March and were supplying considerable grazing by April 1. The April 1 condition of pastures in the lower Atlantic and Gulf Coast States ranged mostly from 3-13 points above a year earlier.

The drought situation was considerably relieved in the central and southern Plains States by precipitation during March. In central Plains States, April 1 pasture condition was below average and a year ago. With recent precipitation feed prospects should improve in this area in the next few weeks. Pasture prospects have shown considerable improvement in the southern Plains States, particularly Oklahoma and Texas. The April 1 condition in these States was 10 and 22 points, respectively, above a year earlier.

In the West, pasture and range feed conditions were about equal to the April 1 condition for the past several years with the exception of 1955. Most Western States have had sufficient rainfall to give pastures a good start and with warm weather should show considerable improvement.

In the eastern edge of the Great Plains and the northern States to the east, soil moisture supplies are generally ample and prospects for grazing seem good with the coming of warm weather. In these States, pasture conditions on April 1 were near average and about equal to a year earlier.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms during March totaled 10,961 million pounds, and exceeded the previous record high of March last year by nearly 1 percent and the 1946-55 average by 12 percent. Seasonally, production increased more rapidly than in 1956, but did not gain as much as usual from February to March. The total quantity of milk produced during March was sufficient to provide each person in the United States with 2.08 pounds daily, 1 percent below the rate of March 1956, but slightly above the 10-year average. Production for the first quarter of 1957 totaled 30.1 billion pounds, approximately equal to the output for the same period last year.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on April 1 averaged 20.43 pounds, about 3 percent above the previous high for the same date last year and 19 percent above the April 1 average. Output per cow on April 1 was higher than last year in all regions except the North Atlantic States, where it decreased 3 percent. Increases from last year ranged from 2 percent in the North Central part of the country to nearly 8 percent in the South Atlantic States. In general, larger gains occurred in the South and West. Production per milk cow increased about 5 percent from March 1 to April 1 compared with the average seasonal gain of 7 percent. The rate of gain was higher than usual in only the South Atlantic States. Compared with the April 1 average, output per milk cow was up 19 percent for the Nation, with increases ranging from 11 percent in the North Atlantic States to approximately 25 percent in the South.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States,
March 1957, with Comparisons 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	: March : : average : : 1946-55 :	March : 1956 :	Feb. : 1957 :	March : 1957 :	State	: March : : average : : 1946-55 :	March : 1956 :	Feb. : 1957 :	March : 1957 :
N. Y.	757	914	691	845	Ga.	98	106	101	116
N. J.	98	105	88	99	Ky.	164	185	177	200
Pa.	484	587	468	567	Tenn.	170	187	158	194
Ohio	423	499	428	487	Ala.	102	101	91	104
Ind.	296	338	297	338	Miss.	114	124	110	124
Ill.	435	444	414	463	Ark.	93	90	79	93
Mich.	444	477	383	462	Okla.	160	145	123	144
Wis.	1,366	1,554	1,380	1,582	Texas	278	263	241	290
Minn.	815	967	838	978	Mont.	43	40	35	41
Iowa	507	545	486	580	Idaho	105	123	104	122
Mo.	296	328	277	316	Wyo.	19	17	14	17
N. Dak.	140	156	127	155	Colo.	78	74	65	75
S. Dak.	113	118	106	120	Utah	56	61	56	62
Nebr.	186	190	171	198	Wash.	141	143	127	153
Kans.	210	200	169	198	Oreg.	96	90	73	90
Va.	140	153	140	161	Calif.	538	631	547	650
W. Va.	58	65	52	66	Other				
N. C.	122	136	134	146	States	608	680	666	669
S. C.	46	52	48	56	U. S.	9,799	10,888	9,464	10,961

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Crop reporters indicated that 74.9 percent of the milk cows in their herds were milked on April 1 compared with 74.5 percent on the same date last year and the April 1 average of 70.7 percent. Crop reporters in all regions were milking more than the usual proportion of milk cows on April 1. The percentage of cows milked failed to exceed the level of April 1 last year in only the Northeastern part of the country.

Among the 35 States with monthly milk production estimates available, March output equaled or exceeded the record high for the month in 12 States, with 7 of these in the South. Conversely, milk production equaled or was below average in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Oregon. Wisconsin, the principal milk producing State had a March output of 1,582 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 978 million; New York, 845 million; California, 650 million; and Iowa, 580 million pounds.

Grain and concentrates fed to milk cows: Crop reporters fed an average of 6.99 pounds of grain and concentrates per milk cow on April 1. This was 4 percent above the previous high of last year and 15 percent above the 1946-55 April 1 average. Feeding rates continued at record or near record levels as the feeding season passed the winter peak in most sections of the country. The amount of grain and concentrates fed per milk cow declined 1 percent between February 1 and April 1, while usually a small increase may be expected. Heavier feeding of grain and concentrates on April 1 in the northeastern part of the country was more than offset by seasonal declines in the West and South, especially in the South Central States. Although feeding rates declined seasonally in the Southern areas, quantities fed per milk cow continued considerably above average for the date.

The amount of grain fed per milk cow on April 1 was the highest on record in all regions of the country except in the South Central States and in the West where feeding rates approached record highs. About 88 percent of the farmers reported feeding some grain and concentrates to their milk cows on April 1, the same proportion as at the same time last year and the 10-year average. The average amount of grain fed per milk cow on April 1 ranged from 8.2 pounds in the North Atlantic to 5.5 pounds in the South Central States. Feeding rates in other regions were 7.9 pounds in the East North Central; 7.2 pounds, West North Central; 6.3 pounds, South Atlantic; and 5.6 pounds in the West.

The value per 100 pounds of grain and concentrate rations fed to milk cows during March was up 5 percent from March last year, but lower than in the previous 5 years. Ration values averaged \$3.14 per hundredweight in milk-selling areas and \$2.79 in cream-selling areas on March 15. The milk-feed price ratio equaled that of March 15 a year earlier and otherwise was the highest for the date since 1946. The butterfat-feed price ratio was down 4 percent from mid-March last year and down 10 percent from the long-time average for the date.

Poultry and Egg Production: Farm flocks laid 5,902 million eggs in March--2 percent more than in March last year. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the North Atlantic and Western States. Production decreased 1 percent in the South Central States and was about the same as a year earlier in the East North Central States. The aggregate egg production - January through March-- is 1 percent above last year and 2 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production in March was 18.6 eggs per layer, compared with 18.3 eggs last year and the average for the month of 17.5 eggs. Increases over last year were 3 percent in the North Atlantic States, 2 percent in the North Central and Western, and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. The rate in the South Central States was about the same as a year earlier.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 317 million layers during March, compared with 315 million last year. Increases in the number of layers of 3 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States were partially offset by decreases of 2 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central States. In the Western States, numbers were unchanged from a year earlier.

Number of layers on April 1 totaled about 311 million birds, compared with 309 million last year. The disappearance of layers from March 1 to April 1 was 11 million, compared with 11.5 last year, and the average of 15 million. Eggs laid per 100 layers on farms April 1 were 61.9 eggs, compared with 60.8 a year earlier and the average of 59.5 eggs.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March averaged 30.6 cents a dozen, compared with 39.6 cents on March 15 last year and 32.8 cents last month.

Farmers received an average of 18.8 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-March, compared with 21.6 cents a year earlier and 18.4 cents last month. Farm chickens averaged 14.8 cents and commercial broilers averaged 19.8 cents, compared with 20.1 cents and 21.9 cents, respectively, in March last year. Prices received for both farm chickens and commercial broilers were up 0.4 cents from February.

Turkey prices on March 15 averaged 26.0 cents per pound live weight, compared with 32.1 cents a year earlier and 27.3 cents in mid-February.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-March was \$3.55 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.42 in March last year. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed and broiler-feed ratios were all less favorable than a year earlier.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, APRIL 1							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1946-55(Av.)	51,682	66,418	97,862	32,395	58,172	34,370	340,898
1956	53,752	60,905	84,118	30,759	44,931	35,019	309,484
1957	53,462	59,919	86,992	31,920	44,055	35,084	311,432
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1946-55(Av.)	59.3	59.6	60.7	58.0	58.1	59.6	59.5
1956	57.8	60.4	63.6	59.7	59.7	61.5	60.8
1957	60.3	61.6	64.1	61.3	59.8	62.5	61.9

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP PRODUCTION, April 1957

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

State	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Production			Condition April 1		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	1957
	1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55	1956	1957
	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	bushels	bushels	bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	10,624	9,610	7,500	90	91	93
N.J.	1,823	1,508	1,320	90	89	93
Pa.	19,425	15,579	13,939	87	84	90
Ohio	50,834	39,676	37,544	89	87	86
Ind.	35,497	35,580	36,330	90	84	91
Ill.	39,204	59,496	54,870	92	87	90
Mich.	32,201	31,290	28,358	92	92	89
Wis.	726	660	648	89	94	89
Minn.	1,304	888	684	88	91	88
Iowa	3,854	2,070	2,520	89	83	87
Mo.	30,959	49,800	49,750	89	80	85
N.Dak.	---	---	---	81	80	74
S.Dak.	5,132	4,121	5,239	83	75	79
Nebr.	78,974	62,852	53,104	85	80	67
Kans.	194,916	143,282	79,836	80	76	76
Del.	1,060	961	775	91	92	88
Md.	5,620	4,730	4,224	90	91	92
Va.	7,588	7,236	6,480	90	86	92
W.Va.	1,264	960	817	88	87	--
N.C.	7,144	9,231	9,025	88	90	90
S.C.	2,847	4,028	3,969	82	86	86
Ga.	2,091	2,436	2,128	80	85	84
Ky.	4,751	5,486	4,884	88	90	91
Tenn.	4,063	4,612	4,496	86	87	91
Ala.	327	1,840	2,550	--	--	--
Miss.	383	504	3,168	--	--	--
Ark.	770	2,736	4,420	--	--	--
La.	1/ 374	700	1,840	--	--	--
Okla.	72,900	67,168	59,164	74	73	90
Texas	47,339	26,388	26,852	68	52	82
Mont.	32,575	24,928	43,792	84	82	82
Idaho	19,903	18,536	16,848	89	99	87
Wyo.	4,757	4,403	3,724	86	83	66
Colo.	39,404	17,996	14,490	76	74	53
N.Mex.	2,526	912	748	73	75	90
Ariz.	617	1,740	1,664	--	--	--
Utah	5,264	4,352	2,354	90	81	80
Nev.	117	62	90	--	--	--
Wash.	60,845	38,792	54,684	89	69	92
Oreg.	21,666	19,593	18,232	91	83	94
Calif.	11,137	8,253	6,020	78	72	88
U. S.	862,471	734,995	669,080	86	82	84

1/Short-time average.

1/Short-time average.

FLAXSEED: STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1			
State	Average 1948-55	1956	1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wisconsin	35	12	29
Minnesota	2,500	1,522	2,288
Iowa	159	50	47
North Dakota	5,122	5,161	12,763

State	Average 1948-55	1956	1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
South Dakota	1,496	983	2,038
Montana	114	141	166
Other States	26	2	1
United States	9,455	7,871	17,332

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	14	5	---	---	---	---
N.H.	32	18	---	---	---	---
Vt.	41	25	14	---	---	---
Mass.	104	100	52	---	---	---
R.I.	16	18	---	---	---	---
Conn.	114	67	59	---	---	---
N.Y.	4,056	5,763	5,877	2,664	3,184	1,634
N.J.	3,411	1,739	5,180	284	233	151
Pa.	24,507	23,413	32,545	3,600	2,235	1,869
Ohio	77,978	103,845	94,254	7,004	6,074	3,174
Ind.	108,066	142,405	149,594	3,327	5,159	1,245
Ill.	222,800	268,682	337,843	3,269	7,801	1,487
Mich.	28,596	39,479	44,315	7,380	4,475	2,503
Wis.	34,138	35,655	60,161	859	539	562
Minn.	98,776	159,358	176,729	6,376	4,387	4,477
Iowa	291,726	319,494	311,538	458	285	112
Mo.	59,362	69,607	86,377	2,664	3,846	1,494
N.Dak.	3,564	5,050	5,621	55,400	50,295	55,346
S.Dak.	45,224	43,506	52,501	18,240	12,357	7,607
Nebr.	105,061	59,210	55,025	14,758	19,564	11,978
Kans.	22,714	9,725	7,658	31,402	14,122	18,627
Del.	2,404	1,750	3,182	49	27	14
Md.	6,907	5,273	8,915	363	213	331
Va.	14,072	9,047	14,093	947	630	651
W.Va.	3,360	2,317	2,869	329	202	250
N.C.	25,977	27,559	29,072	1,008	778	738
S.C.	9,759	12,074	6,453	163	141	101
Ga.	15,598	20,892	17,139	192	112	73
Fla.	1,558	1,728	1,529	---	---	---
Ky.	29,951	33,074	37,707	299	281	274
Tenn.	21,440	22,659	19,071	328	205	277
Ala.	15,440	25,486	17,110	17	30	18
Miss.	14,338	17,383	12,801	46	14	20
Ark.	7,201	6,615	5,233	66	90	68
La.	3,915	5,645	3,694	---	19	---
Okla.	3,816	1,573	835	3,696	725	2,015
Texas	2,052	9,221	4,205	2,436	287	924
Mont.	68	65	25	27,802	52,488	33,054
Idaho	259	335	396	5,276	4,961	3,118
Wyo.	49	171	117	1,797	780	1,275
Colo.	2,423	1,820	3,256	8,440	3,897	4,899
N.Mex.	315	150	184	252	142	66
Ariz.	160	300	262	35	61	35
Utah	31	17	25	1,561	1,295	873
Nev.	---	---	8	103	56	21
Wash.	149	992	788	5,871	8,375	2,393
Oreg.	194	241	365	3,001	4,599	1,792
Calif.	288	551	472	1,018	1,777	413
U.S.	1,319,022	1,494,102	1,615,149	222,782	216,741	165,959

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Oats			Soybeans		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	1,148	901	1,267	---	---	---
N.H.	51	9	10	---	---	---
Vt.	295	147	112	---	---	---
Mass.	40	18	15	---	---	---
Conn.	34	26	15	---	---	---
N.Y.	9,452	9,485	8,393	25	24	28
N.J.	406	387	353	97	137	238
Pa.	9,582	12,323	10,121	125	97	116
Ohio	15,158	22,330	12,309	5,134	5,261	8,430
Ind.	15,007	21,913	15,750	6,938	7,891	12,511
Ill.	45,155	53,222	40,020	14,739	13,936	33,737
Mich.	19,925	24,539	14,288	546	941	1,470
Wis.	50,095	56,955	50,600	166	312	567
Minn.	81,775	95,015	75,412	4,833	9,226	19,440
Iowa	90,237	103,204	58,903	9,833	9,496	19,851
Mo.	11,519	15,803	12,639	3,124	3,990	8,606
N.Dak.	31,406	30,107	26,828	86	423	713
S.Dak.	49,530	54,305	33,451	336	782	953
Nebr.	22,646	19,519	8,106	231	284	332
Kans.	6,842	8,029	5,331	531	502	453
Del.	38	87	54	230	178	414
Md.	402	786	594	269	248	310
Va.	868	999	1,004	415	603	874
W.Va.	556	441	348	---	---	---
N.C.	1,903	2,732	4,133	816	1,064	1,073
S.C.	1,650	2,121	2,380	207	567	678
Ga.	1,269	1,383	1,715	76	137	197
Fla.	31	38	32	1/ 7	63	67
Ky.	408	600	428	328	507	748
Tenn.	793	821	1,555	313	405	554
Ala.	338	486	561	68	130	139
Miss.	1,122	2,406	2,302	528	1,427	1,171
Ark.	907	2,318	1,299	639	1,533	2,309
La.	248	818	451	50	136	298
Okla.	2,759	2,394	1,817	39	32	14
Texas	5,027	3,538	2,684	---	2	32
Mont.	5,052	5,962	3,888	---	---	---
Idaho	2,408	2,522	2,115	---	---	---
Wyo.	2,072	1,656	1,488	---	---	---
Colo.	2,260	1,601	1,598	---	---	---
N.Mex.	128	63	43	---	---	---
Ariz.	94	103	90	---	---	---
Utah	728	617	646	---	---	---
Nev.	74	41	46	---	---	---
Wash.	1,775	1,998	2,435	---	---	---
Oreg.	2,481	2,251	2,703	---	---	---
Calif.	148	338	95	---	---	---
U.S.	495,852	567,357	410,427	50,730	60,334	116,323

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Barley			Rye			Sorghum grain
	Average :	1956 :	1957 :	Average :	1956 :	1957 :	1957
	1946-55 :	1956 :	1957 :	1946-55 :	1956 :	1957 :	1957
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	35	8	14	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	709	579	545	28	20	37	---
N.J.	134	144	198	21	15	15	---
Pa.	1,380	2,266	1,966	68	63	91	---
Ohio	228	859	567	88	203	89	---
Ind.	136	651	578	102	289	69	20
Ill.	200	1,054	793	86	294	188	---
Mich.	1,210	832	583	218	124	153	---
Wis.	1,768	518	841	241	176	132	---
Minn.	9,035	12,955	15,834	366	776	475	---
Iowa	234	191	135	35	27	40	972
Mo.	406	2,777	1,774	44	84	65	1,010
N.Dak.	21,280	35,130	33,687	957	5,290	1,614	---
S.Dak.	10,271	4,047	4,036	886	2,248	682	458
Nebr.	2,598	1,672	866	406	597	335	3,236
Kans.	1,283	3,055	1,769	71	97	91	5,610
Del.	54	57	69	8	4	14	---
Md.	469	684	739	15	13	11	---
Va.	594	867	1,133	36	20	18	---
W.Va.	83	107	155	---	---	---	---
N.C.	213	248	528	26	42	20	583
S.C.	40	68	218	6	13	7	26
Ga.	10	13	27	5	7	7	156
Ky.	220	471	360	23	10	13	50
Tenn.	155	215	319	18	17	21	221
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	171
Miss.	10	127	64	---	---	---	43
Ark.	19	92	82	---	---	---	261
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	14
Okla.	242	485	389	60	64	48	986
Texas	346	249	232	29	15	14	10,557
Mont.	9,230	21,935	16,349	52	204	22	---
Idaho	3,123	3,917	3,100	10	12	10	---
Wyo.	1,557	1,448	1,053	16	31	20	---
Colo.	4,098	2,488	1,860	58	59	23	941
N.Mex.	96	120	73	4	10	7	732
Ariz.	409	790	830	---	---	---	302
Utah	1,766	1,950	1,662	12	10	11	---
Nev.	176	68	152	---	---	---	---
Wash.	1,035	2,398	3,778	37	60	72	---
Oreg.	1,814	2,683	3,634	88	78	116	---
Calif.	3,736	8,271	3,060	7	4	11	590
U.S.	80,414	116,489	104,052	4,131	10,976	4,541	26,939

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1949-55	1956	1957	1949-55	1956	1957
	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
WINTER:						
Florida	11.0	16.0	23.0	161	173	125
California	11.6	17.8	21.0	155	140	170
Total Winter	22.6	33.8	44.0	156.6	155.6	146.5
EARLY SPRING:						
Florida-Hastings	15.2	21.0	26.0	162	168	140
-Other	4.3	4.7	5.7	105	100	115
Texas	4.2	.4	.3	42	60	60
Total Early Spring	23.7	26.1	32.0	131.4	154.1	134.8
LATE SPRING:						
North Carolina	27.1	23.3	25.0	102	100	May 10
South Carolina	11.7	8.0	8.0	79	82	"
Georgia	3.2	2.2	2.0	59	58	"
Alabama-Baldwin area	18.8	15.4	17.0	91	112	"
-Other	13.0	8.5	8.5	45	50	"
Mississippi	11.3	9.5	9.5	39	39	"
Arkansas	15.7	9.5	9.5	49	54	"
Louisiana	11.8	8.3	8.8	40	49	"
Oklahoma	6.5	4.8	4.5	50	47	"
Texas	11.8	9.1	9.1	44	45	"
Arizona	4.6	4.3	5.0	224	250	"
California	66.1	63.0	67.0	260	255	"
Total Late Spring	201.7	165.9	173.9	133.8	146.7	"
P r o d u c t i o n						
Seasonal group and State	Average				Indicated	
	1949-55		1956		1957	
	1,000		1,000		1,000	
	cwt.		cwt.		cwt.	
WINTER:						
Florida	1,787		2,768		2,875	
California	1,768		2,492		3,570	
Total Winter	3,554		5,260		6,445	
EARLY SPRING:						
Florida-Hastings area	2,470		3,528		3,640	
-Other	455		470		656	
Texas	184		24		18	
Total Early Spring	3,110		4,022		4,314	
LATE SPRING:						
North Carolina	2,738		2,330		May 10	
South Carolina	922		656		"	
Georgia	191		128		"	
Alabama-Baldwin area	1,765		1,725		"	
-Other	589		425		"	
Mississippi	444		370		"	
Arkansas	770		513		"	
Louisiana	467		407		"	
Oklahoma	325		226		"	
Texas	513		410		"	
Arizona	1,045		1,075		"	
California	17,084		16,065		"	
Total Late Spring	26,853		24,330		"	

PASTURE

State	Condition April 1			State	Condition April 1		
	Average	:	1956		Average	:	1956
	1946-55	:	1957		1946-55	:	1957
	Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent
Maine	90		97	N.C.	83		82
N.H.	95		99	S.C.	74		77
Vt.	93		95	Ga.	75		76
Mass.	94		91	Fla.	74		58
R.I.	92		96	Ky.	80		79
Conn.	92		97	Tenn.	78		79
N.Y.	88		88	Ala.	73		72
N.J.	85		77	Miss.	74		70
Pa.	86		84	Ark.	72		71
Ohio	86		82	La.	76		71
Ind.	85		85	Okla.	69		58
Ill.	86		81	Texas	64		47
Mich.	90		90	Mont.	82		81
Wis.	88		91	Idaho	88		92
Minn.	88		87	Wyo.	79		79
Iowa	89		71	Colo.	72		66
Mo.	79		65	N.Mex.	65		68
N.Dak.	78		74	Ariz.	81		75
S.Dak.	85		66	Utah	86		83
Nebr.	84		67	Nev.	85		95
Kans.	80		62	Wash.	83		65
Del.	87		84	Oreg.	82		70
Md.	84		81	Calif.	73		72
Va.	82		75	U.S.	81		73
W.Va.	80		74				

PEACHES

State	Condition April 1				
	Average	:	1954	:	1955
	1946-55	:	1956	:	1957
	Percent		Percent		Percent
N.C.	69		73		2
S.C.	65		71		1
Ga.	66		79		1
Fla.	58		50		15
Ala.	58		72		1
Miss.	56		40		4
Ark.	61		41		2
La.	60		42		5
Okla.	50		25		3
Texas	51		18		4
10 States	62		61		2

1/ Estimates discontinued.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
ORANGES:				
Calif., all	42,371	39,420	38,770	37,000
Navels and Misc. 2/	15,742	15,330	15,170	15,000
Valencias	26,629	24,090	23,600	22,000
Fla., all	67,650	88,400	91,000	94,000
Temples	1,322	2,500	2,800	2,600
Other Early and Midseason	36,438	49,500	48,700	51,400
Valencias	29,890	36,400	39,500	40,000
Texas, all	2,656	1,500	1,600	1,700
Early and Midseason 2/	1,732	1,100	1,150	1,300
Valencias	924	400	450	400
Ariz., all	1,022	1,130	1,150	1,310
Navels and Misc. 2/	514	510	440	550
Valencias	507	620	710	760
La., all 2/	238	175	195	115
5 States 3/	113,937	130,625	132,715	134,125
Total Early & Midseason 4/	55,988	69,115	68,455	70,965
Total Valencias	57,950	61,510	64,260	63,160
TANGERINES:				
Fla.	4,660	5,100	4,700	4,800
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 3/	118,597	135,725	137,415	138,925
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Fla., all	32,690	34,800	38,300	35,000
Seedless	16,170	20,500	20,600	20,000
Other	16,520	14,300	17,700	15,000
Texas, all	10,000	2,500	2,200	2,800
Ariz., all	2,991	2,470	2,370	2,500
Calif., all	2,582	2,420	2,410	2,300
Desert Valleys	985	920	830	800
Other	1,597	1,500	1,580	1,500
4 States 3/	48,263	42,190	45,280	42,600
LEMONS:				
Calif. 3/	13,146	14,000	12,600	14,000
LIMES:				
Fla. 3/	261	380	400	400
April 1 Forecast of 1957 Florida limes				420

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb.; in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 70 lb. Florida limes 80 lb. 4/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS
MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS ^{1/}

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow ^{2/}			Percent of milk cows milked		
	April 1, av.: 1946-55	April 1, : 1956	April 1, : 1957	April 1, av.: 1946-55	April 1, : 1956	April 1, : 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	15.8	20.2	20.7	76.7	79.0	82.0
N.H.	19.1	21.3	23.1	81.2	81.2	83.0
Vt.	18.9	22.0	21.8	81.4	85.3	84.3
Mass.	19.8	23.1	23.5	81.2	82.7	83.4
Conn.	20.1	24.3	25.5	81.4	86.8	85.1
N.Y.	22.8	25.3	24.2	79.7	81.4	81.1
N.J.	22.9	24.0	24.3	82.0	81.8	81.5
Pa.	21.2	24.5	23.3	80.3	83.1	81.5
N.Atl.	21.29	24.36	23.58	80.2	82.6	81.8
Ohio	18.3	23.2	23.0	74.4	81.1	80.6
Ind.	17.0	20.3	20.6	71.9	76.6	77.3
Ill.	18.4	21.4	22.7	70.6	73.9	75.8
Mich.	21.2	24.0	23.9	80.3	82.6	83.1
Wis.	21.7	24.4	25.0	79.4	83.7	82.7
E.N.Cent.	20.19	23.32	23.86	76.6	81.0	81.0
Minn.	22.6	25.8	26.4	79.5	82.7	85.1
Iowa	18.4	21.9	22.9	69.8	74.2	76.7
Mo.	12.6	15.2	14.2	61.8	68.3	62.8
N.Dak.	16.4	19.2	19.5	65.3	69.1	67.1
S.Dak.	14.5	17.2	17.2	61.8	67.5	65.9
Nebr.	17.3	19.6	19.9	69.1	73.1	71.4
Kans.	16.9	19.5	20.2	69.2	72.2	73.9
W.N.Cent.	17.70	20.64	21.08	69.7	74.0	74.1
Md.	18.1	21.5	21.2	76.2	77.3	78.5
Va.	14.6	16.9	18.6	66.1	71.2	71.8
W.Va.	11.2	13.1	14.1	62.5	65.2	66.5
N.C.	13.3	16.6	17.5	68.8	74.8	76.6
S.C.	12.0	14.8	16.0	66.7	71.1	73.0
Ga.	10.3	11.9	13.3	59.3	61.1	62.8
S.Atl.	13.26	15.70	16.88	65.8	69.9	71.1
Ky.	11.9	13.9	14.4	62.0	65.1	65.3
Tenn.	11.4	13.6	14.2	64.3	66.7	67.9
Ala.	9.4	10.3	11.0	57.5	57.3	60.1
Miss.	8.4	8.5	8.9	56.5	54.1	57.4
Ark.	8.8	10.7	11.2	52.0	57.6	57.8
La.	7.6	9.5	9.4	42.4	58.0	55.2
Okla.	11.6	14.1	15.7	58.2	62.8	66.6
Texas	9.6	10.1	11.3	55.2	53.7	52.3
S.Cent.	10.45	12.18	12.96	57.9	60.7	62.0
Mont.	15.8	17.2	18.1	63.9	65.6	65.0
Idaho	20.0	23.1	22.2	75.3	78.0	77.9
Wyo.	17.5	18.7	17.5	67.3	65.0	66.4
Colo.	18.0	19.1	19.6	70.3	70.2	75.7
Utah	20.3	23.8	22.4	76.5	78.5	76.9
Wash.	19.9	20.4	22.5	77.7	79.8	81.2
Oreg.	17.5	17.7	19.0	71.3	72.3	72.8
Calif.	22.0	24.2	26.2	77.5	79.8	81.4
West.	19.50	21.08	22.62	74.2	76.3	78.2
U.S.	17.19	19.93	20.43	70.7	74.5	74.9

^{1/}Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

^{2/}Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

"GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS, APRIL 1, 1957,
WITH COMPARISONS 1/

State and division	April 1, av.: 1946-55	April 1, 1955	April 1, 1956	April 1, 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	6.2	7.1	7.2	7.5
New Hampshire	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.7
Vermont	6.2	6.3	6.8	7.2
Massachusetts	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1
Connecticut	6.7	7.3	7.9	8.2
New York	7.5	7.9	7.9	8.2
New Jersey	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.1
Pennsylvania	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.7
North Atlantic	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.2
Ohio	6.9	7.0	7.6	8.4
Indiana	6.5	7.3	7.5	7.6
Illinois	7.5	7.9	7.5	8.0
Michigan	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.9
Wisconsin	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.8
East North Central	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.9
Minnesota	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.9
Iowa	7.9	7.7	7.9	8.0
Missouri	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.5
North Dakota	5.4	6.1	6.3	6.3
South Dakota	5.0	5.4	5.2	4.9
Nebraska	6.2	6.3	5.7	6.3
Kansas	6.0	6.6	7.0	7.8
West North Central	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.2
Maryland	7.8	8.5	8.0	7.9
Virginia	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.8
West Virginia	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.9
North Carolina	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.6
South Carolina	4.0	4.1	5.5	6.5
Georgia	4.5	5.1	5.6	5.5
South Atlantic	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.3
Kentucky	5.7	5.8	6.5	6.4
Tennessee	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.5
Alabama	4.7	4.7	6.2	6.0
Mississippi	3.6	4.1	4.7	5.0
Arkansas	4.0	4.9	5.7	5.6
Louisiana	3.4	3.1	4.6	4.1
Oklahoma	4.6	5.3	5.5	6.6
Texas	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.0
South Central	4.5	4.9	5.6	5.5
Montana	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.6
Idaho	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7
Wyoming	4.3	3.7	4.2	3.9
Colorado	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.3
Utah	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.6
Washington	6.0	5.6	7.5	6.6
Oregon	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.5
California	5.0	6.2	5.1	5.5
Western	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.6
United States	6.09	6.41	6.72	6.99

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
	hand during March :		100 layers		During March :		Jan.-March incl.	
	1956 :	1957 :	1956 :	1957 :	1956 :	1957 :	1956 :	1957 :
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,277	3,282	1,823	1,804	60	59	177	174
N.H.	2,310	2,378	1,779	1,795	41	43	125	126
Vt.	928	868	1,922	1,910	18	17	54	49
Mass.	3,548	3,554	1,916	1,916	68	68	199	197
R.I.	394	403	1,894	1,823	7	7	22	22
Conn.	3,307	3,365	1,792	1,829	59	62	183	184
N.Y.	10,014	9,329	1,755	1,810	176	169	520	496
N.J.	13,356	13,528	1,699	1,761	227	238	628	654
Pa.	17,825	17,757	1,823	1,879	325	334	944	956
N.Atl.	54,959	54,464	1,785	1,831	981	997	2,852	2,858
Ohio	12,784	12,316	1,826	1,854	233	228	655	645
Ind.	12,596	11,831	1,866	1,916	235	227	657	650
Ill.	16,092	16,700	1,857	1,854	299	310	831	839
Mich.	8,474	8,530	1,739	1,755	147	150	445	436
Wis.	12,416	11,850	1,789	1,872	222	222	646	638
E.N.Cent.	62,362	61,227	1,822	1,857	1,136	1,137	3,234	3,208
Minn.	20,528	21,397	1,860	1,891	382	405	1,158	1,192
Iowa	25,078	25,925	1,953	1,996	490	517	1,391	1,447
Mo.	11,381	11,438	1,863	1,879	212	215	558	546
N.Dak.	3,342	3,202	1,640	1,767	55	57	146	153
S.Dak.	7,220	7,418	1,835	1,919	132	142	367	385
Nebr.	9,502	10,166	1,953	1,978	186	201	500	539
Kans.	8,926	9,140	1,975	1,947	176	178	465	470
W.N.Cent.	85,977	88,686	1,899	1,934	1,633	1,715	4,585	4,732
Del.	733	666	1,860	1,795	14	12	37	32
Md.	2,428	2,300	1,804	1,829	44	42	114	113
Va.	4,567	4,790	1,817	1,786	83	86	219	229
W.Va.	2,296	2,192	1,789	1,795	41	39	106	100
N.C.	8,967	9,494	1,792	1,854	161	176	428	460
S.C.	2,987	3,166	1,804	1,739	54	55	142	148
Ga.	6,217	6,662	1,844	1,885	115	126	322	344
Fla.	2,898	2,739	1,848	1,891	54	52	155	149
S.Atl.	31,093	32,009	1,820	1,837	566	588	1,523	1,575
Ky.	6,618	6,622	1,789	1,786	118	118	280	295
Tenn.	6,297	6,128	1,702	1,711	107	105	260	262
Ala.	4,707	4,566	1,730	1,727	81	79	214	216
Miss.	3,900	3,904	1,643	1,674	64	65	161	173
Ark.	3,735	3,663	1,727	1,755	65	64	157	156
La.	2,346	2,459	1,696	1,668	40	41	100	101
Okla.	4,824	4,816	1,879	1,860	91	90	230	229
Texas	13,070	12,911	1,814	1,792	237	231	612	610
S.Cent.	45,497	45,069	1,765	1,760	803	793	2,014	2,042
Mont.	1,240	1,270	1,727	1,758	21	22	61	61
Idaho	1,471	1,460	1,888	1,934	28	28	79	80
Wyo.	391	379	1,748	1,894	7	7	19	18
Colo.	1,784	1,814	1,829	1,829	33	33	88	89
N.Mex.	604	590	1,649	1,764	10	10	28	28
Ariz.	462	464	1,829	1,789	8	8	24	23
Utah	1,830	1,840	1,705	1,736	31	32	87	88
Nev.	117	116	1,690	1,736	2	2	6	6
Wash.	4,342	4,272	1,903	1,876	83	80	245	234
Oreg.	3,014	2,987	1,835	1,916	55	57	165	162
Calif.	20,098	20,294	1,885	1,938	379	393	1,086	1,089
West.	35,353	35,486	1,858	1,894	657	672	1,888	1,878
U.S.	315,241	316,941	1,832	1,862	5,776	5,902	16,096	16,293

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